Why are online privacy and data protection important?

LIVING IN THE WIDER WORLD

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Barry ‘s bank have asked him to come up with a new password. He lost the old one – it was written on a piece of paper in his wallet. Barry also lost his wallet.
‘Ok,’ thinks Barry.
‘Password123 sounds like a decent password,
I wouldn’t forget easily that.’

Discuss: Is Barry right? Why / why not? What advice would you give to him and why?

What do we mean by ‘online privacy’ and ‘data protection’?

I think online privacy means …

Why are online privacy and data protection important?

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Learning outcomes:

Describe the meaning of new terminology surrounding online data and privacy.
Explain why online data and privacy is so important.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8xn1rO1oQmk

Online privacy – The ability to control how much of your information (such as browsing, financial, and potentially sensitive personal data) other people or companies can collect and use when you go online.

Data protection - The process of protecting sensitive information from damage, loss, sharing without consent or corruption.

Why is privacy important anyway?

You have been given a bingo card. Whilst listening carefully to the clip, you need to cross off all of the correct reasons that you hear. The first person to circle them all will shout 'bingo'. If you really have heard them all, and won the bingo game, you will go first to break today. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rsKw5BkWesw

We all need privacy – we all do or say some things we would be embarrassed about if public.	**Constant surveillance controls society – which isn't always a good thing.**	**People need to be able to be themselves sometimes, free of judgement.**
Human freedom can be severely crippled in a constantly monitored society	**We know that constant surveillance creates compliance.**	**Privacy is a Human Right**
People who ask for privacy want it to commit crimes without being caught.	**If we have no privacy, we are never a threat to authority – but they can always be a threat to us.**	**We need privacy because we all want to overthrow the government.**

Privacy bingo game:

I hope you read the instructions carefully ☺
Remember, we were only crossing the real reasons, as seen below.

Class discuss: Why is it bad for humanity to be constantly monitored? In which situations is this a positive thing?

We all need privacy – we all do or say something that would be embarrassing in public.	Constant surveillance controls society – it is always a good thing.	People need to be able to be themselves free of judgement.
Human freedom can be severely crippled in a monitored society.	We know what constitutes surveillance compliance.	Privacy is a Human Right.
People who ask for privacy want it to commit crimes without being caught.	If we have no privacy we are never a threat to society – but they can be a threat to us.	We need privacy because we all want to overthrow the government.

So, how does life online invade our personal privacy?

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1.User Input

There are two main LEGITIMATE ways the internet legitimately takes our data (our personal information). One way is simple enough to understand – this is when you have explicitly inputted your data.

You input personal data on social media sites, whenever you make a purchase, type an email out or complete an online survey.

Your internet server has access to all of this data you have inputted into the internet as do all of the social media sites. Sometimes data is sold to other companies.

So, how does life online invade our personal privacy?

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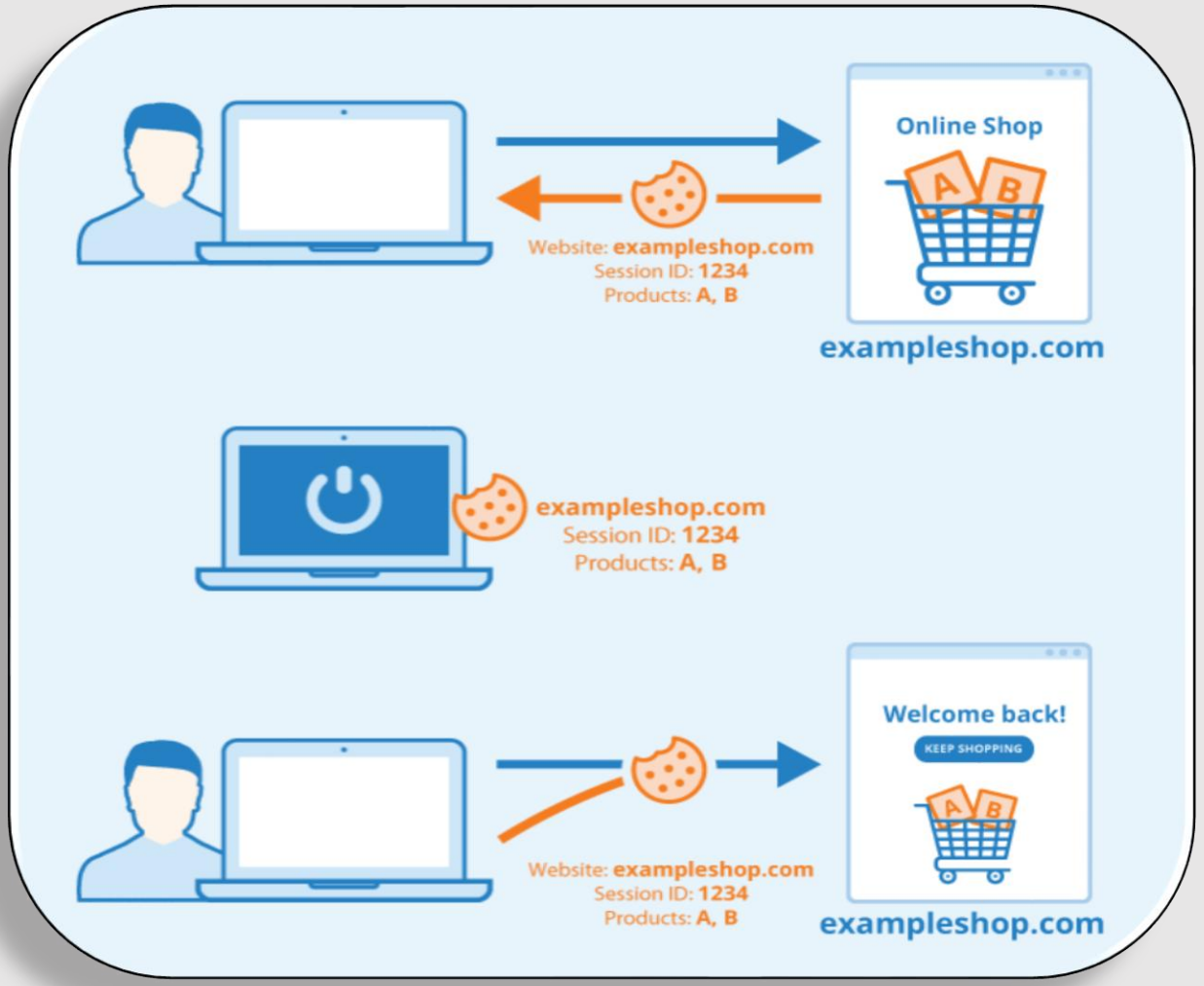
2.User Interaction



The second way is through user input (cookies, browsing data, search history are examples). This is like a footprint you leave by your activity.
As an example, cookies.
Imagine cookies as little notes that a website leaves on your computer. These notes contain information about your visit, like your preferences or what you put in a shopping cart.
When you return to the same website, your computer shows the note to the site. This helps the website remember you, like saying, "Hey, I remember you liked the colour blue last time! Here's a blue hat you may like."

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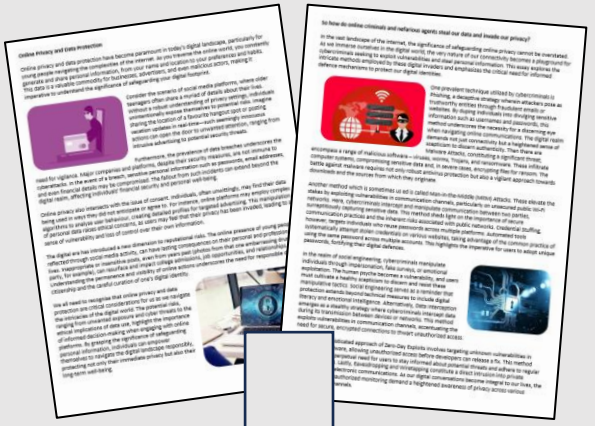
Now we're all up to speed on the basics – we need to test our knowledge.

Using the information on the next page complete the table with the correct definitions – in your own words.



Phishing:	Phishing is a deceptive technique where attackers impersonate trustworthy entities, often through emails, messages, or websites. These communications appear legitimate, urging users to click on links, enter sensitive information like usernames and passwords, or download malicious attachments. Once obtained, this information can be used for identity theft or unauthorised access to accounts.	
Malware Attacks:		
Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) Attacks:		
Credential Stuffing:		
Social Engineering:		
Data Interception:		
Zero-Day Exploits:		
Eavesdropping and Wiretapping:		

How Cybercriminals Steal Data

1. Phishing

- Fake emails, texts or websites pretending to be real.
- Aim: trick you into giving passwords, bank details, or clicking links.
- Example: “Your parcel is delayed — click here to pay £1.”

2. Malware

- Bad software (virus, ransomware, Trojan).
- Installs when you click unknown links/downloads.
- Example: downloading a free game and your laptop stops working.

3. Man-in-the-Middle Attack

- Criminal secretly listens in on online activity.
- Often happens on public Wi-Fi.
- Example: someone steals your password in Starbucks Wi-Fi.

4. Credential Stuffing

- Hackers use stolen passwords on other websites.
- Works if you reuse the same password.
- Example: Netflix account gets hacked because password = Instagram password.

5. Social Engineering

- Manipulating people emotionally to get information.
- Example: “I’m your teacher — send me your login.”

6. Data Interception

- Criminal grabs data being sent between devices/networks.
- Example: messages not encrypted and someone can read them.

7. Zero-Day Exploit

- Hackers find a new software weakness before it’s fixed.
- Example: game update hasn’t patched a security hole yet.

8. Eavesdropping/Wiretapping

- Someone secretly listens to private online conversations or calls.
- Example: recording group chat audio without permission.

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Malware Attacks:	Malicious software, including viruses, worms, Trojans, and ransomware, is designed to infiltrate computer systems and can steal sensitive data, monitor user activities, or encrypt files.
Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) Attacks:	Cybercriminals intercept and potentially alter communication between two parties without their knowledge, often on unsecured public Wi-Fi networks, to capture sensitive data.
Credential Stuffing:	Attackers use automated tools to systematically try stolen usernames and passwords on various websites, exploiting individuals who reuse credentials.
Social Engineering:	Manipulating individuals to divulge confidential information through impersonation, fake surveys, or emotional exploitation.
Data Interception:	Cybercriminals may intercept data during transmission between devices or networks, exploiting vulnerabilities in communication channels.
Zero-Day Exploits:	Targeting unknown or unaddressed vulnerabilities in software or hardware to gain unauthorised access before developers release a fix.
Eavesdropping and Wiretapping:	Unauthorised monitoring of private conversations or electronic communications, such as voice calls, emails, or messages.

📘 Knowledge Check – Year 11: Living in the Wider World (Spring 1)

Theme: Online Privacy, Extremism, Safety Abroad, and Post-16 Options

1. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel that you can **explain what online privacy and data protection mean, and why they matter.**
2. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel that you can **identify personal behaviours and habits that might compromise your online privacy.**
3. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel that you can **describe how cookies, browsing data, and app permissions are used to gather data.**
4. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel that you can **assess the risks and consequences of sharing private information online.**
5. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel that you can **explain what a radical ideology is and how it can be spread online.**
6. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel that you can **spot the difference between a moderate opinion and a harmful or extreme ideology.**
7. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel that you can **recognise online echo chambers and explain how algorithms can influence beliefs.**
8. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel that you can **understand the potential pathways to online radicalisation, including via gaming forums.**
9. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel that you can **explain how to stay safe when travelling or living abroad as a young adult.**
10. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel that you can **identify key travel safety tips and risk factors for young people abroad.**
11. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel that you can **describe your post-16 options (A-levels, BTECs, apprenticeships, etc.) clearly.**
12. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel that you can **reflect on your own interests and ambitions when thinking about your next steps.**

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Spring 1 - Yr 11 Living in the Wider World Knowledge Check

Why are online privacy and data protection important?

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Useful helplines and charities:

Young Minds. Child and adolescent mental health charity for teens struggling with any subject.

Call: 0808 802 5544

Teen Line | Teens Support hotline - Connect, talk, get help! Teen Line's highly trained teen listeners provide support, resources and hope to any teen who is struggling.

https://www.google.com/intl/en-GB/policies/privacy/teens/ You can fi more about protecting your privacy and data in this guide created by Google

Rights online (coe.int) Your rights online as a young person using social media sites

Reporting a Concern at Thornden School

- It is important to us that all of you feel safe, happy and
  belong at Thornden.

- We also know that sometimes it is not as easy as simply telling a member of staff

- It could be:
  - A friend you are worried about
  - Someone being unkind to you
  - Something you have heard and think we should know

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How can you report anything you are worried about?

- Speak to a member of staff or parent / carer

- Visit the Well Being Den or Head of Year area

- On Satchel each week you will be sent a link to a form to share any worries you have

- On our school website homepage there is a 'Report a Concern' link.

- In the Student Bulletin there is a 'Report a Concern' link

- On all school desktops there is a 'Report a Concern' logo to click and report anything

Need Support? You're Not Alone

If anything in today's lesson has affected you, or you want to talk to someone, there is help available.

🧠 Mental Health & Low Mood

YoungMinds – https://www.youngminds.org.uk
Kooth – https://www.kooth.com
Mind – https://www.mind.org.uk

💬 Talk to Someone

Your Tutor or Head of Year – We're here to help.
Wellbeing Team and School Nurse
Report a Concern on Satchel
Safeguarding Team with the Purple lanyards

🍎 Healthy Lifestyle

NHS Every Mind Matters – https://www.nhs.uk/every-mind-matters
Change4Life – https://www.nhs.uk/change4life

📱 Apps That Can Help

Calm – For mindfulness and sleep.
Headspace – Meditation and stress relief.
Clear Fear – Manage anxiety (designed for young people).
MeeTwo – Anonymously talk to other teens, moderated by experts.

🍽️ Eating Concerns

Beat Eating Disorders – https://www.beateatingdisorders.org.uk
NHS Live Well – Eating Disorders – https://www.nhs.uk/mental-health/conditions/eating-disorders/